

Table E. CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS FOR NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, VALUE ADDED IN MINING, AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: 1963

Employee size class	Number of mining establishments	Value added by mining	Capital expenditures
	100.0	100.0	100.
	60.1	7.2	12.6
5 to 9 employees	73.8	11.9	17.
10 to 19 employees	85.7	19.2	24.
20 to 49 employees	94.7	34.1	38.
50 to 99 employees	97.5	46.1	49.
100 to 249 employees	99.1	63.3	65.
250 to 499 employees	99.7	79.2	78.
500 to 999 employees	99.9	89.4	88.
1,000 to 2,499 employees	100.0	99.0	99.
	100.0	100.0	100.

In general, it is believed that the 1963 minerals census reports provided essentially complete coverage of production and development operations. About 98 percent of the total shipments of oil and gas were covered. This may be compared with an indicated 97 percent coverage in the 1958 census and an indicated 96 and 95 percent, respectively, in the 1954 minerals census. The special problems faced in covering this industry and details on the apparent coverage attained are discussed in the special text for Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas. Undercoverage of the crude petroleum and natural gas industry appears to have reduced the overall minerals census coverage of value of shipments by only about 1 percent. However, this undercoverage is somewhat more significant for certain States.

9. COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, cooperated with the Bureau of the Census in conducting the 1963 minerals census. The purpose of this cooperation was to assure comparable coverage and comparable but, insofar as feasible, unduplicated results, and to minimize the reporting burden for respondents.

For companies with less than five

employees, except those engaged in oil and gas extraction or contract service operations, the Bureau of Mines supplied type of operation and commodity data on its monthly and annual surveys. This information was supplied not only for operators with employees for which Census had a rather complete mailing list, but also for companies with no employees for which Census basic lists were incomplete. In order to provide the other necessary information for these small operators, special reports were collected by the Bureau of Mines for Census use which gave information on total payroll, total cost of supplies and energy used, cost of contract work, expenditures for purchased machinery, capital expenditures, and, for metal mining, value of shipments.

The Bureau of Mines played an important role in the development of the report forms in order to

minimize duplication of requested data and to assure at the same time that some comparable items were included by both agencies to relate the more detailed Bureau of Mines commodity data to the Census statistics. The Bureau of Mines also cooperated in the development of a comparison of the basic commodity statistics tabulated by the two agencies. This is shown in table e? of the General Summary.

10. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAILING LIST

The basic mailing list for the 1963 minerals census was developed as part of the mailing list for the 1963 censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) maintains a comprehensive list of names and addresses of legal entities with one or more employees which are required to file quarterly tax returns under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. To each of these legal entities, IRS has assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number. Arrangements were made to obtain this list of EI numbers for the selection of those companies which were to be included in the 1963 censuses of business, manufactures, and minerals industries. Since this list contained many companies outside the scope of the economic censuses, it was matched to a similar list of EI numbers maintained by the Social Security Administration. The SSA assigns an industry code to every EI number, based on information reported by the taxpayer when he applies for an EI number. Only those EI numbers with industry codes within the scope of the economic censuses were included in the basic mailing list.

This list of EI numbers provided the industry

code necessary to select the correct report form and a payroll size code to determine whether a standard or a short form was to be mailed. However, the list was defective in one basic respect: The EI number applied to a legal entity and not to an individual establishment. the basic unit for which census data are required.